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GEORGE BUSH

Editorial note: For the President's remarks of Sept. 13, 1989, on signing Proclamation 6019, see the *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents* (vol. 25, p. 1365).

Proclamation 6020 of September 13, 1989

National D.A.R.E. Day, 1989

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Project D.A.R.E. (Drug Abuse Resistance Education) is a collaborative drug and alcohol abuse prevention effort targeted for American students in kindergarten through junior high. Recognizing the tremendous peer pressure placed upon children to try illegal drugs and alcohol, the Los Angeles Police Department and the Los Angeles Unified School District launched this innovative program in 1983. Taught by veteran uniformed police officers who know the dangers of substance abuse and who have witnessed firsthand the devastation it causes, the D.A.R.E. program is designed to teach vulnerable children how to resist the temptation to experiment with drugs and alcohol.

The officers who conduct the D.A.R.E. program follow a curriculum that helps students develop a greater sense of self-esteem and self-control. The D.A.R.E. curriculum also teaches students how to analyze and resist seductive images of drug and alcohol use, whether those images are presented by peers or the popular media; and it helps them recognize the consequences of their decisions.

The D.A.R.E. program reaches out to parents as well, helping them to understand the pressures faced by their children and showing them how to recognize symptoms of drug and alcohol abuse. Parents are informed of positive and effective approaches they may use to help their children with these serious problems.

Since its inception just 6 years ago, word of the success of the D.A.R.E. program—not only in preventing substance abuse, but also in improving students' grades, reducing gang activity, and promoting respect for police officers—has spread throughout the United States. Today, the D.A.R.E. program is conducted in nearly every State. The program is also being implemented at Department of Defense dependents schools, at Bureau of Indian Affairs schools, and by United States Park Police and Rangers in communities located near National Park units. New Zealand, Canada, and Australia have also begun to use D.A.R.E. as part of their drug and alcohol abuse prevention strategies.

In recognition of this successful anti-drug program and the cooperation it has fostered among students, parents, law enforcement personnel, and educators, the Congress, by House Joint Resolution 276, has designated September 14, 1989, as "National D.A.R.E. Day" and has author-

ized and requested the President to issue a proclamation in observance of this event.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, GEORGE BUSH, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim September 14, 1989, as National D.A.R.E. Day. I call upon the people of the United States, in particular, parents, students, school administrators, and law enforcement officials, to observe this day with appropriate ceremonies and activities.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this thirteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and fourteenth.

GEORGE BUSH

Editorial note: For the President's remarks of Sept. 13, 1989, on signing Proclamation 6020, see the *Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents* (vol. 25, p. 1358).

Proclamation 6021 of September 14, 1989

National Hispanic Heritage Month, 1989

*By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation*

Ever since Hispanic explorers discovered the vast, uncharted territory of the New World nearly half a millenium ago, men and women of Spanish and Latin American descent have made major contributions to the development of our country. America's oldest city, St. Augustine, Florida, was founded by Spanish peoples more than 25 years before the settlement of Jamestown. Many of our Nation's oldest churches, which continue to enrich the spiritual life of our Nation, were founded by Hispanic pioneers. These enterprising individuals shaped the character of the entire American Southwest, applying their strength and skill to ranching and mining, and building vibrant communities on once-barren tracts of land. However, the influence of Hispanic Americans has not been confined to the Southwest.

Nurtured by their rich ethnic heritage and inspired by their faith in the principles upon which this country was founded, Hispanic Americans have continued to make their mark across the country and in virtually every aspect of American life. During World War II, Hispanic Americans revealed the depth of their patriotism and love of liberty, serving with distinction from the Bataan Peninsula to North Africa. Men such as Private Silvestre Herrera of Arizona, who fought courageously against German forces in France, and Lieutenant Colonel Jose Holguin of California, who proved to be an outstanding navigator among U.S. bomber forces in the Pacific, were not alone in their heroic efforts during the war. A number of Hispanic American servicemen were among those who earned the Congressional Medal of Honor, the Distinguished Service Cross, as well as the Silver Star and the Bronze Star.

Today, Hispanic Americans are leaders in government, business, education, sports, science, and the arts. Hispanic artists have made nota-